

A NEW KIND OF INSURANCE

SOME QUESTIONS ASKED OF
PRESIDENT OF CO.His Answer to the Inquiries Ought
to Give a Number of Citizens
Useful Information.

Two insurance agents have been doing quite a good business in their line during the past two or three weeks in this town and according to our information quite a number of citizens have become interested in what was offered. It seemed like something new in insurance, as explained.

It is called a ten year Gold Bond issued by the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. The amounts of the bonds heard of run from \$500 to \$1000. The holder of a \$500 Gold Bond pays into the Company \$50 a year for ten years, a total of \$500. The holder of \$1000 bond pays in \$100 a year for ten years.

After a bond is in force three years it is good for a loan for a less amount than the total of annual payments made. If one dies before the 10th year, the company is only liable for the total premiums paid in and a small amount of interest. Those who stay in the company and live until the expiration of the ten years are guaranteed to be paid the \$500 they have paid in and the full amount of the accumulations to the credit of the bond in excess of guarantee.

This new insurance into which some of our home people are going is said to be not so much insurance, for there is very little to be gained by dying within the 10 year period, but is called an investment by which the holder of the Gold Bond will get back his money and the accumulations, which the policy says will come from interest earnings, forfeitures under lapsed bonds, mortuary savings, profits from bonds surrendered under loan privileges, fee collected from reinstatements of lapsed bonds and miscellaneous sources.

The feature of the Gold Bond which seems to be attractive is a certificate from the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri. It reads "This bond is registered and secured by a pledge of bonds or deeds of trust on real estate deposited with this department." What this reserve is, is explained by the Gold Bond in another paragraph. "The Company guarantees that a Reserve Fund will be created, maintained and set aside sufficient to mature this contract upon the actuarial Table of Mortality with four per cent compound interest and that the same shall be invested as provided by the laws of the State of Missouri and securities deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of said State."

It might seem to many impossible to lose because the State of Missouri held the pledges as set out. An examination of a record was made giving the condition and standing of American Life Insurance Companies for 1903, and noting the figures given as to Kansas City Life Insurance Company, a number of inquiries was put the agents. For answer we were referred to the President, one J. B. Reynolds, of Kansas City, so to him the following questions were written:

1. For year ending Dec. 31, 1903, your reserve is given as \$97,124 with admitted surplus of \$114,553. When the capital was \$125,000 as against above surplus was not the capital stock impaired over \$10,000 on Dec. 31, 1903.

2. Is it a fact the capital stock has been reduced within six months to \$100,000 and what is the reason, was it because the capital stock was impaired on Dec. 31, 1903.

3. Your total disbursements are given as \$101,985, with about \$11,000 paid to policy holders, leaving as expenses of management \$90,985 on a total income of \$129,281. Is this correct?

4. The excess of income over disbursements is given as \$27,295 up to Dec. 1903, while reserve was increased from \$63,001 to \$97,124 or total of \$34,123, nearly \$7,000 more than excess of income. Did making good the reserve cause any impairment in capital stock.

5. How much of the premiums received in 1903 was from the Gold Bonds and how much of the increase of re-

serve of \$34,123 was placed with the Insurance Department of Missouri for the protection of the Gold Bonds.

6. Is the reserve held by the State of Missouri, in separate accounts one for the protection of the old line insurance and the other for protection of Gold Bonds. If so what is total held in reserve for gold bonds and what is the total amount of the premiums received from policy holders on the Gold Bonds.

7. Has a Gold Bond ever matured. The following answer was received to our inquiries:

I acknowledge receipt of yours of the 28th inst. making inquiry relative to the annual statement of this Company, showing the condition of the Kansas City Life at the close of business on December 31, 1903.

Possibly it would be well for me to make some explanation to you and I therefore ask your forbearance in this lengthy communication.

In 1903 it was decided by the Directors of this Company to reorganize on the Old Line plan and to pay up the Capital Stock of not less than \$100,000, as required by the laws of this State. About this time the Kansas Mutual Life was in the hands of a receiver and had been advertised for sale and any company making a bid thereon was required to deposit a certified check for \$25,000. The Directors of this Company decided to make a bid, and in order to do this it required \$25,000 to be deposited with the Court and the State Law of Missouri required that \$100,000 be deposited with the State Insurance Department. Therefore for immediate purposes it required \$125,000, and the Company was reorganized with \$125,000 Capital Stock.

The bid was made for the Kansas Mutual business, but we were not successful bidders and the check of \$25,000 was some time afterwards returned to the Company. It was not the desire of the Board of Directors to have a Capital Stock of \$125,000 and it was therefore decided to reduce this to \$100,000, which was done, but the legal steps for the reduction were not completed until the current year. Therefore technically and literally speaking the Company was chargeable in its December statement with \$125,000 Capital Stock, the amount authorized by its Articles of Incorporation, all of which under the State Law must be paid up; and on the basis of this Capital liability December 31st there was an impairment of \$10,259.34. In the reduction of the Capital Stock during the current year the assets of the Company were in no wise disturbed. The reduction was made with the approval of the State Insurance Department, Attorney General and Secretary of State's Office.

The total income of this Company for the year 1903 (except Capital) was \$129,281.45, the amount paid policyholders for death claims and surrender values was \$18,178.44, commissions to agents \$57,762.65, the expense of management, including officers' salaries, printing, stationery, legal expense, medical examinations and sundry items was \$26,045.35, making a total of \$101,986.44, incomes over disbursements being \$27,295.01, and the reserve increase \$34,123.00, which would indicate a deficiency that must be made good out of the Capital Stock of \$8,823.01. However there is an item in our not admitted assets that far exceeds this amount, to wit \$15,147.19 which was the lien notes taken on some old policies which were transferred from a low to a higher premium rate.

I can not readily answer your fifth question, as we do not separate the premium income of the Gold Bonds and the life business, neither is the reserve kept separate on our ledger or the deposit kept separate with the Missouri Insurance Department. The Missouri Insurance Department semi-annually makes a valuation of our policies and bonds, and determine the amount necessary to be deposited.

None of our bonds have ever matured. This business was only begun in 1902. I wish to say that with our reduced Capital liability we have a surplus instead of an impairment.

Very respectfully yours,

J. B. REYNOLDS,
President.

The letter of President Reynolds certainly leaves matters in darkness whether the State Department has pledged of dollar for dollar of premiums received on the gold bonds. The pledges held are a reserve as much for old line insurance as the gold bonds and exactly what that protection might be does not appear. The letter admits a total expense of management in salaries, Commissions to Agents, etc. of \$83,808 on a business of \$129,281.45. In other words out of



WILLIAM McSHERRY
Democratic Candidate For Congress

William McSherry, Democratic candidate for Congress as known to his host of friends and admirers is a man of medium height, having the appearance of being rather solidly put together but is alert and quick in every move and turn, physically and mentally. From under a fine shaped forehead, kind eyes look one in the face openly and earnestly. He takes the man in front of him on faith. He wastes little time on the frills of talk and quickly goes to the heart of a matter. He never takes to the woods mentally but faces the music with a decision he is never afraid to give expression to. There is an honesty, earnestness and sincerity about him which captivates and with these qualities go a saving sense of humor.

In the eternal fitness of things, Mr. McSherry should be elected as the representative from the 20th District to Congress. This conviction has taken possession of the minds of thousands of voters. He is a descendant of Patrick McSherry who settled in York county in 1745 and the family have always been prominent in everything touching the development of the county and district. He is the worthy son of an honorable father and the feeling everywhere exists that what was tendered the father in a complimentary way should now be given the son in a substantial way.

The justice of this specially appeals to the public mind on account of the pre-eminent fitness of Mr. McSherry for the position. His education, business training and profession have developed an ideal Congressman. A delightful personality and a gift of graceful oratory will give him the position and influence he has always enjoyed at home. Only last week he

every dollar received 64 cents went in management and expenses, and it is difficult to understand how any reserve can be put aside out of remaining 36 cents to protect the holders of the Gold Bonds for the full premiums as paid in.

An Adams Co. Invention.

Jacob Heltzel, of New Oxford, has been granted a patent for a new railroad tie, which he hopes to make a success of. Metal ties have been lately experimented with but with rails resting directly on the metal, results were not satisfactory. Mr. Heltzel's patent metal tie is said to remove the objections. The rails, instead of resting on metal, rest on blocks of wood 15 inches in length, running in line with the rail. The tie proper is made of metal and so bent and constructed as to receive in position the aforesaid blocks, and as no spikes are used in the wood to hold the rails down and in place, the life of the block is lengthened. It is said these blocks treated to a bath of gas tar would last at least 15 years. In case of decay these small blocks can easily and at small expense be replaced. It is believed that there would be a great annual saving in the use of the Heltzel railroad tie.

delighted an audience with an address and in consequence was elected an honorary member of the 3rd and 188th Penn'a. Regiment organizations. On last Saturday evening by invitation he addressed the 6th Pa. Cavalry Association. The old soldiers know he was their interests at heart and delight to have him address them as he has done frequently for years.

Mr. McSherry will give his undivided attention to serving his district in every way in his power if elected, and he never does anything by halves. He will have the advantage of entering the House intimately known and respected by a number of members and thus in a position from the start to most advantageously represent and work for his constituents.

The life of Mr. McSherry, first in a store in Littlestown, then as a lawyer and always as a farmer has developed a broad, plain and unaffected man with sympathies covering everything that goes to make up the life of his county and district and that he will leave nothing undone to fully and faithfully represent his district can be assured from his letter of acceptance pledging himself in a manly honest way to work for his district. Among other matters he will have at heart is the rural free delivery system. The inauguration of the system was a Democratic idea, started in Cleveland's term. Its purpose being to serve as many people as possible appeals to a Democrat. Mr. McSherry can be depended upon to preserve it and make it more thorough and useful. He believes the strict maintenance of the system under civil service rules will give the best results and he will leave nothing undone to advance the interests of both the carriers and the public.

Unappreciated Advice.

Littlestown town council had a warm time over granting the franchise to the Bell Telephone Company. When it came up for consideration the first time it was taken under advisement. Thereupon 150 citizens signed a petition asking the Town Council to grant a franchise to the company. When petition was presented to Council they refused to receive it, not appreciating the unasked advice. At the same meeting they decided that they had given the matter full consideration and granted franchise.

A New County Band.

Littlestown has been without a band for some years but this condition is to cease for a number of young men of that town have organized a band, and enrolled every local musician it was possible to obtain and they start out in their career with much encouragement and enthusiasm.

Don't forget the P. O. S. of A. excursion to Baltimore on Saturday, October 22. Leave Gettysburg 7:15 a. m. and returning leave Baltimore at 10:30 p. m.

The Y. W. C. T. U. will meet with Miss Eva Danner, Thursday evening at 6.30.

DEATH OF WM. F. CROUSE.

HE WAS A LEADING CITIZEN
OF LITTLESTOWN.Neuralgia of Heart Following Ty-
phoid Fever Brings to an End
a Useful Life.

William Francis Crouse, one of the leading and most respected citizens of Littlestown, passed away last Wednesday morning. He had been taken ill about ten days previously with typhoid fever and death followed from acute neuralgia of the heart. His was a strong constitution and in his advancing years his health had remained unimpaired and hopes were entertained of his recovery and his death came as a surprise and shock to Littlestown and his many friends all over the county. He was aged 70 years, 9 months and 5.

Mr. Crouse was a son of the late Daniel and Barbara Crouse. He learned tanner's trade with his father. After his marriage to Sarah Louise Bishop he opened a general store in Littlestown, which he conducted for 25 years. He was the first Burgess of Littlestown. He was an original stockholder and a director in the Littlestown Railroad, was a charter member of the Littlestown Savings Institution, being its first Secretary and a director. He was a charter member of the Mount Carmel Cemetery Association, and its Secretary and Treasurer for many years. He was a school director and did more than any other citizen to secure the erection of the first borough school house. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Littlestown Mutual Fire Insurance Company at time of his death and the successful management of this company owed much to him. Mr. Crouse was in every way one of the most enterprising citizens of his borough working at all times for its material advancement. The funeral was held on last Saturday morning. Rev. J. Hamilton Smith conducting the services with interment in the cemetery, the deceased had helped to found Mount Carmel.

He leaves besides his widow eight children, four sons and four daughters, Horace A., of this place, A. Winton, of Waynesboro, Bishop, of York, and Elmer O., of Littlestown, Mrs. Dr. S. B. Weaver, Misses Romain V. and Etta, of Littlestown, and Mrs. Calvin S. Newman, of Hanover.

Jonas Barnhart.

Jonas Barnhart, of Oxford township, died at the Sanitarium Hospital, Philadelphia, on Sept. 23, from consumption. He had been in the hospital three weeks, having undergone an operation for fistula, which was a success but in his weakened condition consumption terminated his life. He was aged 56 years and is survived by a wife and several sons and daughters. The funeral was held in Conowago Chapel on Monday of last week, with interment in Conowago Cemetery.

Mrs. John A. Poist.

Mrs. Clara C. Poist, wife of John A. Poist, of McSherrystown, died Sept. 28, after an illness of one week, from peritonitis, aged about 57 years. Deceased was a daughter of the late Dr. William Hombach, of McSherrystown, and was married in 1875 to J. A. Poist, son of James Poist, who survives her, together with two daughters—Mrs. John W. Keffer and Miss Mamie Poist, both of McSherrystown. She is also survived by four sisters and one brother—Mrs. Caroline Busbey, Mrs. F. P. Small, Mrs. F. N. Smith, and Mrs. Harry Althoff, of McSherrystown, and A. V. Hombach, of Newport, Pa.

Funeral Saturday, Oct. 1, at St. Mary's Catholic church, where a requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father P. P. Hemler. Interment in Conowago Chapel cemetery.

Mrs. Susan Luckenbaugh.

We are sorry to note that the hand of death has again visited our community and removed from our midst Mrs. Susan Luckenbaugh, wife of Geo. Luckenbaugh, of Cumberland township near Round Top, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. She was a kind and loving mother and wife to all who knew her. She died Wednesday morning, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, aged 75 years 1 month and 6 days.

Mrs. Luckenbaugh was in failing health for the last year but was not confined to her bed all of the time. She was a faithful Christian member of Mt. Joy Lutheran church and she calmly passed away. Her attendants left nothing undone for her comfort.

Deceased was a daughter of Daniel Harbold, of Reading township, near East Berlin, Adams county, Pa. She leaves a husband, four sons and five daughters to mourn her sad death. The sons are Oliver and Truman Luckenbaugh of Cumberland township, John Luckenbaugh, of Bradford Ohio, and Geo. Luckenbaugh of Gettysburg, Ohio, Mrs. Eli Palmer of Hanover, Mrs. Jacob Starnier of near Abbottstown, Mrs. Albert Sippling of New Baltimore, Mrs. John W. Black and Mrs. John Maring both of Cumberland township. John Luckenbaugh, of Bradford, Ohio, left home 20 years ago next February and had never returned to visit the scene of his early manhood until the other evening when he came home to attend his mother's funeral.

Deceased is survived by 23 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. One sister survives, Mrs. Polly Blocher of Red Land, Mount Pleasant township. The funeral took place Saturday morning at the house. After short services the funeral proceeded to Mt. Joy church where services were held and interment was made. Rev. W. G. Minnick officiated. The pallbearers were Joseph Mills, Jacob C. Schriver, John A. H. Curgens and Levi Weikert.

J. F. S.

IN MEMORY OF MOTHER.
We think of thee in thy lonely grave,
In thy heavenly home so fair:
And we trust with a hopeful trust
To meet our dear mother there.

Farewell, farewell dear mother,
Life is sad without you here:
Oh may we meet in heaven above,
Where all is joy and peace.

Our mother dear, our mother kind
Has gone and left us here behind;
We cease to weep for tears are vain,
And hope to meet our mother again.

Under the sod we have laid her,
Hallowed her chamber of rest,
Shut are her eyes and folded
Her hands on her death-frozen breast.

Still are the feet that moved ever
On errands of mercy and grace;
Down in the gloom and the darkness,
Hidden her motherly face.

By her Children.

John J. Hunter.

John J. Hunter, of Liberty township died on last Friday, aged 64 years 4 months and 29 days. He was a successful farmer and one of the active workers in the Prohibition party in County. He was a veteran of the civil war. His funeral took place on Sunday with interment in the Evergreen Cemetery in this place.

Bound Over For U. S. Court.

Millard M. Tawney was given a brief hearing before U. S. Commissioner, George M. Walter on Wednesday afternoon of last week on the charge of larceny of money from the money drawer in the Post Office. The hearing was held privately, those present being Postmaster Wm. B. McIlhenny who had made the information, Charles H. Wilson, who had detected Mr. Tawney in the act, the Post Office Inspector and United States District Attorney Samuel J. M. McCarrel, Esq., of Harrisburg. Mr. Tawney was represented by Hon. Geo. J. Benner. Bail for his appearance at the United States District Court at Harrisburg on first Monday of December in \$1000 was given.

Votes for Return of Rev. Rice.

At a full meeting of the official body of Memorial U. B. church in Gettysburg on last Saturday night, the report of the church treasurer showed the finances of the church to be in a very commendable condition, and the body cast a unanimous vote instructing the delegate from the charge to use his influence with the annual conference to return the present pastor Rev. S. L. Rice.

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HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

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PIANOS, ORGANS,

SEWING MACHINES,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS

SHEET MUSIC AND FOLIOS.

All goods will be sold at a greatly reduced price, to scize them out, must be sold by August 25th. Don't wait, come now and get the best cheap.

Will sell my entire stock at cost, to any one wishing to go into the music business.

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HERE'S A RECORD FOR YOU

Of the hundreds of National Banks in the country, many with surplus and undivided profits in excess of capital,

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG

Stands 79th in this State on this Roll of Honor. No wonder, however, with surplus and undivided

PROFITS OF \$141,121.81.

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We can furnish anything desirable in the Monumental line. Monuments, Headstones, Markers, Posts, etc., in Granite & Marble of the best material, finely finished and at reasonable prices. It will be to the advantage of those contemplating the erection of a memorial to departed friends, to call and examine our stock, workmanship and prices, before placing an order.

L. H. MEALS, Prop.

BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

A BROWN BROOD MARE with foal and a mule colt by her side, weighing about 1200 lbs., and 16 hands high for sale, can be seen at my place two miles north of Hendersville. Will work wherever hitched and is thoroughly trust worthy. For terms see as at

W. C. WEANER, Aspers.

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From Pimples to Eczema

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To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humors of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, CUTICURA Soap, Ointment, and Pills appeal with a force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures are daily made by them than by all other Skin Remedies combined, a single set, costing but one dollar, being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, itches, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Receipt, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per trial of 60). Depots: London, 27, Chancery Lane; Paris, 3 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave.; Puter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., N. Y. Send for "All About the Skin and Scalp."

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STARW HATS and

OXFORD TIES

MUST MOVE THEM

SOME NEARLY GIVEN AWAY

Come at once as they will not last long at our CUT PRICES.

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And Your Wardrobe Needs Attention

WE SOLICIT A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE

On the merit of our well tailored, low priced garments. Our stock comprises everything for this season's fashionable CLOTHES.

WILL M. SELIGMAN

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I will have five car-loads of good

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weighing from 700 to 900 lbs. for sale at Gettysburg next Saturday September 3rd. Cattle on hand all the time and will be sold at popular prices.

C. T. LOWER.

Hotel Gettysburg.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE

penditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic congress and executive will assure it.

Army and Navy.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Pensions For Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The national Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of congress, but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by order No. 78 as to all persons over sixty-two.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of sixty-two and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys, hunting through the statute, failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached sixty-two. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the discovery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of sixty-two years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

The present pension commissioner indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the president for what he had done and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence, after all, seems not to have been placed on the defense of justification, for it is pleaded in mitigation that a former Democratic president did something looking in that direction. Even if that were so, which is not admitted, our present duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for another. The first may possibly be due to mistake; the second, being based on the first, cannot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the order relied on simply provided that the age of seventy-five years should be regarded as evidence of inability to perform manual labor. Few men are able to perform manual labor at that age, but nearly all men are at sixty-two. The first order is based on a fact that

experience teaches; the other is based on the assertion of that which is not true as a general rule.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" is now stated in a new form. It is said by the administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that "it is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumptively in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue."

This suggests the suspicion at least that the order was made to create an issue; that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. But as the making of that order was, in my judgment, an attempted though perhaps unwitting encroachment upon the legislative power and therefore unwarranted by the constitution, the challenge is accepted. If elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that, that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, 7,000 miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we will not use our power to interfere with the rights of a friendly and of an ally and defend as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental policeman, that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens, that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American state and its right to preserve order and to regulate its own internal affairs in its own way, and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European state.

Reform in Governmental Expenditures.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled recommended to the national Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency and declared it to be "their settled conviction that, in return to the constitutional principles, fiscal economy and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperative duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1886, which amounted to \$24,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$82,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The 24-

national Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to \$22,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be president—amounting to \$82,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$20,000,000 paid for the Panama canal rights and to the state of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of \$62,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The expenses of the first four years succeeding the last Democratic administration—the last of the enormous average of \$11,000,000 per year. This large expenditure was due to a considerable extent to the cost of the Spanish-American war, which occurred during that period. But the termination of that war brought no relief to the treasury, for the average annual expenses of the government during the three subsequent years ending June 30, 1901, were about \$59,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached during the first period since the close of the civil war.

This draft upon the revenues of the country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we have presented the reverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation, "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us," for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year during which he assumed control of the administration a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$11,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$12,000,000, and the official monthly reports made by the treasury department show that the expenditures are continuously and rapidly increasing, while the receipts are diminishing.

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employees have been found dishonest and convicted and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the chief executive reported to congress that "through frauds, forgery, perjury and by shameless bribes the vast sums relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the post-office department have been notoriously violated . . . there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by congress in addition to that undertaken by the executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government, not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the war department from \$34,000,000 in 1890 to \$115,000,000 in 1894 should be inquired into, and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes, if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by indulging at the polls the Republican majority of the house of representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations, nor by continuing in power the administration which made the disbursements.

Reform in expenditures must be had in both the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Conclusion.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, and on this autumn day I can the responsibilities your convention put upon me. I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined, and the people must render the verdict. Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged? Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy? Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege? Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice? Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism? With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of president I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I shall endeavor to be impartial, and shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours,

ALTON R. PARKER.

The Secret of Long Life and How to Overcome Waste.

To "Know thyself" is to take advantage of life's secrets and equip one's self with an armor which will successfully resist the attack of disease in the battle of life. The old idea of fate, "kismet," and that a person always dies when his time comes, is now exploded. Every mechanism, whether made by God or man, has a definite amount of energy, and its life can be lengthened or shortened according to the care that is given it. If accident or carelessness destroys the works of the watch to its usefulness, but it has not actually worn out. Man's system at times gets rusty like the wheels of the watch and only needs a little cleaning and oiling to put it in shape for life's battles.

An imitation of nature's method of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alternative extract of herbs and roots, without using alcohol, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather enables the organs to take from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

Prof. J. E. Taubany, of St. Peter Street, Quebec, writes: "I had been ill for some time with La Grippe and an evening attack of cholera. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was able to be around again, and I found that my system was entirely free from any of the bad effects of La Grippe. I now keep a bottle of this Golden Medical Discovery on hand, and when I catch cold, take a few doses, which keeps me in perfect health. As a builder up of lost strength and vitality I do not believe your discovery has an equal." "I have been suffering from a 'just as good' for disease of the stomach."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the best laxative for old people. They cure constipation and biliousness.

8 Cents

Eight cents a pound is what a young woman paid for twelve pounds of flesh.

She was thin and weak and paid one dollar for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, and by taking regular doses had gained twelve pounds in weight before the bottle was finished.

Eight cents a pound is cheap for such valuable material. Some pay more, some less, some get nothing for their money. You get your money's worth when you buy Scott's Emulsion.

We will send you a little free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,

409 Pearl Street, New York.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

experience teaches; the other is based on the assertion of that which is not true as a general rule.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" is now stated in a new form. It is said by the administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that "it is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumptively in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue."

This suggests the suspicion at least that the order was made to create an issue; that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. But as the making of that order was, in my judgment, an attempted though perhaps unwitting encroachment upon the legislative power and therefore unwarranted by the constitution, the challenge is accepted. If elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that, that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, 7,000 miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we will not use our power to interfere with the rights of a friendly and of an ally and defend as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental policeman, that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens, that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American state and its right to preserve order and to regulate its own internal affairs in its own way, and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European state.

Reform in Governmental Expenditures.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled recommended to the national Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency and declared it to be "their settled conviction that, in return to the constitutional principles, fiscal economy and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperative duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1886, which amounted to \$24,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$82,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The 24-

national Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to \$22,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be president—amounting to \$82,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$20,000,000 paid for the Panama canal rights and to the state of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of \$62,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

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ALTON R. PARKER.

Letter to W. F. Codori.

Gettysburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Three gallons saved is \$12 to \$15 earned.

Mr. Hanford Platt of Bridgeport, Conn., ordered 15 gallons Devco to paint his house, and returned 3 gallons. His painter said it would take 15; a lead-and-oil painter.

Hubbell & Wade Co. sold it. They say everybody has the same experience there.

The reason is, of course; they are used to poor paint.

What is poor paint? Anything not Devco; some worse than others.

Besides, paints wear about as they cover. Double the \$12 to \$15.

Yours Truly

F. W. Devco & Co.

J. H. Sanders & Son sell our paint.

The advertisement of Gettysburg National Bank, tells the wonderful record of its net earnings. mr23r

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER

A CLEAR, STRAIGHT FORWARD PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Democracy Offers an Administration Guided by Living Spirit of the Constitution.

Sept. 23, 1904.
To the Hon. Champ Clark and Others, Committee, Etc.

Gentlemen—In my response to your committee at the formal notification proceedings I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and indorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this letter.

Imperialism.
While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is often-times referred to as constitutionalism versus imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired we cannot permit or tolerate at any time or for any purpose the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders of the constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the president! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government and assume legislative or other powers not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able executive, unmindful of constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dazzling results, but the principle of democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untrodden paths hitherto shunned by all, following blindly new ideals which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will-o'-the-wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

The Tariff and Trusts.
Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

Ayer's

To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

Hair Vigor

only use Ayer's Hair Vigor, your gray hair will soon have all the deep, rich color of youth. Sold for 60 years.

"I am now over 60 years old, and I have a thick, glossy head of long hair which is a wonder to every one who sees it. And not a gray hair in it, all due to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
—MRS. H. R. BUNN, Beecroft, Mass.

50c a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

White Hair

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming in whole or in part the so called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate. Having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff and against tariff reform generally is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries after a hundred years of lusty growth are looming up as industrial giants. In their case at least the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long continued policy of the country, as manifested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the federal senate throughout the next presidential term and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed, unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessities of life. Many today are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions in so far as is in our power should be our earnest endeavor.

Trust Remedies.
I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy which, in my judgment, can effectively be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the federal courts cannot be determined by the president or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the constitution to the judiciary and not to the executive. The supreme court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company versus the Call Publishing company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States supreme court reports, at page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce in the absence of United States statutes specifically cover-

ing the case. Such is the law of the land.

Reciprocity.
In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would accrue to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturer's point of view, it meant expansion; today the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred president, William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said: "A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. * * * The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so called stand pat policy must give way; that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this president, who had won the affection of his countrymen, ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "we favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the federal senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duties imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the federal government was empowered to offer a reduction in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated, which, if ratified, would have had the twofold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the senate. Indeed they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. The reciprocity clauses of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocal concessions.

Independence For the Filipinos.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response the phrase "self government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean nor do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans, and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence such as the Cubans enjoy cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights, for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self government and weaken our power of resistance to insidious

usurpation of our constitutional rights.

American Citizenship.
The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

Civil Service.
The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.
A vast expanse of country in the west, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen states and territories, mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of home seekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of congress it encountered opposition, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the interior department having this great work in charge.

In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more than 59,000 miles, and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary head gates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over \$93,000,000, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception and the enormous expense its carrying out involves make us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute if effect is to be given to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate liability.

Panama Canal.
An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficial influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation that we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

American Shipping.

Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but 8 per cent of our total exports and imports. For seventy years prior to 1860, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of 75 per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to 27 per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by over 100,000 tons in 1810, nearly 100 years ago, than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely entrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy, which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation of Government Departments.
Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government ex-

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN The Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Comp'y

HOME OFFICE GETTYSBURG

J. W. DIEHL, President.
C. G. BEALES, Vice Pres.
G. H. BUEHLER, Secretary.
J. ELMER MÜSSELMAN, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

H. C. Picking - - - - - Gettysburg
W. R. White - - - - - Fairfield
J. W. Taughinbaugh - - - - - Hunterstown
I. S. Miller - - - - - East Berlin
C. G. Beales, - - - - - York Springs
J. D. Neiderer - - - - - McSherrystown
D. R. Musselman - - - - - Fairfield
Abia Smucker - - - - - Littlestown
C. L. Longsdorf - - - - - Flora Dale
F3-'04-1yr

ORCHARDS.

York Imperial and Ben Davis

are admittedly the apples for Adams county orchardists to plant. We have them in large supply and are prepared to quote a good business price on the finest tree we have handled in the history of our business. Write us, or come to see us. A full line of other stock.

WOODVIEW NURSERIES
BOX A. URBIAH PA.

DRUGS

WHEN YOUR DOCTOR PRESCRIBES

he expects that his prescription will be filled with

Pure Drugs.

Naturally he expects they will be filled here.

L. M. Buehler,
—Successor to—
A. D. BUEHLER & CO.,
—GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

J. Geo. WOLF'S SONS,
LIMITED.
(Successor to J. Geo. Wolf & Sons.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, FEEDS,

&c. Also a large assortment of

..LUMBER and COAL..

We wish for a continuance of all the old customers of the house and the public in general. We pay the cash for all our goods and we sell for CASH.

Oct. 17, 1904

FOR SALE FINE BRICK HOUSE

IN GETTYSBURG. EXCELLENT BUSINESS STAND

A splendid opening for milliner with assistance and good will of present owner who wishes to sell out on account of ill health. Call on or write,

THE CITIZENS' TRUST COMPANY
Gettysburg, Pa.

I BUY

Horses Mules and Cows
I SELL
Horses Mules and Cows
I EXCHANGE
Horses Mules and Cows
I DOCTOR
Horses Mules and Cows
I ALSO DEAL IN
New Buggies, Surreys and Wagons

Call, 'Phone or Write
DR. E. D. HUDSON,
Fairfield Hotel Stables.

REUBEN H. CULP
141 EAST YORK STREET.
PAPER-HANGER and DECORATOR

Have just received a large and varied stock of
WALL PAPER
In all the Latest Styles
To be Sold at Lowest Prices
Paper hanging done on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. a22.tf

TO STOCK RAISERS.
"EMBLEM" and "JOHN BROWN"
Will stand for the season at M. E. Stallsmith's breeding stables in rear of canning factory where service can be had at all times. Insurance \$10.
PHILIP HOFFMAN,
a6-2t Owner.

HUBER'S DRUG STORE
BALTIMORE STREET.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1904, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on the above mentioned day that valuable farm located in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., situated on the road leading from the Bendersville station, on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. R. to Bendersville, about one half mile north of the station, containing 107 acres.
This farm is in a high state of cultivation and well improved, having thereon erected two good Dwelling Houses in good repair, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, hog pen and other outbuildings, with a never failing spring of water flowing through cemented troughs for the preservation of milk, near the kitchen door. There is also an abundance of fruit on this farm. It is conveniently located to churches and schools and is in a pleasant neighborhood. There is a very satisfactory showing of coal under the premises, specimens having already been dug and burned with success.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. Easy terms of payment will be given. For further particulars address
DR. J. S. BENDER,
Carlisle, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Small Farm.
ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1904, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises the following valuable tract of land, being the home place of A. V. Weikert, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises the following valuable tract of land, being the home place of A. V. Weikert, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., on the public road running from Baltimore turnpike to the Bendersville road, about one mile from Bendersville, containing 107 acres, also a small tract of land adjoining lands of C. P. Kiser, Frank Radtke, N. E. Snyder and others, containing 107 acres more or less, about two acres containing good thriving young timber. The improvements consist of a two and one-half story frame dwelling house with summer house within 100 feet, large barn with stable on either side of barn floor, two buggy sheds adjoining barn, corn crib, hog pen, chicken house and other outbuildings. There is a well of good soft water, in yard at corner, also a spring. Fruit of all kinds on premises, peaches, apples, cherries, etc. The land is well located, being so situated as not to take drainage from other lands and could not be better drained. Land has been limed in recent years and is in a good state of cultivation. Fences are in excellent condition. It is convenient to market, stores, churches and school and is a most desirable small farm and home.
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—Mrs. Crow, of Uniontown, having just received a new piano, is giving a concert at the home of her sister Mrs. Van Cleave.

—Prof. H. Lantz and wife have taken rooms in the Sheaf's house, Carlisle St.

—Miss Helen Sturges, of Philadelphia, formerly of Shippensburg, is spending some time in town.

—David Ridinger and wife of Philadelphia spent Sunday with his father S. D. Ridinger.

—Miss Elizabeth McPherson, of Phila., is the guest of Miss Annie McPherson.

—Joe Carver has sold out the Battle-field Museum, and the room is now used by Cramer the florist.

—Mr. and Mrs. Presser, of Phila., visited Mrs. Presser's sister, Mrs. J. H. Huber and Mrs. D. Skelly, recently.

—John Menchey and wife spent several days lately with their son Howard, in Waynesboro.

—John Shellman sprained his back while at work in the Power House one evening last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Robbins, of San Francisco, Cal., were guests of David R. Shriver, last week.

—Rev. E. R. Laughlin, has resigned from the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church. He expects to study at Princeton for a year.

—Harry C. Houser, who conducts a hotel, in Meshoppen, Pa., spent a few days with his mother, the past week.

—Wm. Morris Krug, of Littlestown, and Miss Cora M. Harner, of Two Taverns, were married, on Friday last, in Central Hotel, by Rev. J. A. Clutz.

—Charles Shields, of Wyoming, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Shields. He was at World's Fair and took a notion to come home.

—Miss Sadie Bream, daughter of J. P. Bream of Hamilton township, returned last week from an extended visit to friends around Harrisburg and Steelton. She also visited World's Fair at St. Louis.

—Mrs. John F. McGuire, whose husband was killed in Philadelphia recently has shipped her household goods to the home of her father, F. T. Wassent, in this place, and will reside here.

—The Carlisle Presbytery arranged for the following supply at this church, 3rd Sunday of November Rev. Geo. Fulton; December Rev. Thomas McCarrel; January Rev. D. W. Woods Jr.; February, Rev. Dr. W. A. West; and March, Rev. R. F. McClean.

—Rev. Dr. M. P. Buck of India preached last Sunday morning and evening in the Methodist church in this place. Mrs. Buck addressed the Sunday School. They will leave here on Saturday and within two weeks expect to sail for India.

—George P. Black of Mountjoy township has been appointed clerk in Post Office here in place of Millard M. Tawney. When Mr. Black passed the civil service examination a year or more ago, he made a higher average than any previously made here.

—Miss Corine Filbert, of Pine Grove, Miss Julia McClelland and Miss Hays, of Newville; Miss Helen Miller, of Philadelphia; Miss Penny-packer, of West Chester and Miss Georgeanna Evans are guests at the home of Dr. E. S. Breidenbaugh.

—Among the visitors to Gettysburg last week were Henry B. Francis and wife of Camden, N. J. Mr. Francis was an ensign in the navy during the war, and is much interested in everything relating to it. He frequently visits Gettysburg and has a thorough and accurate knowledge of the battle here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Bream announce the marriage of their daughter Harriet Virginia, to Rev. Henry Mankin, Jr., at their home in Cumberland township, October 12th, at high noon. Rev. Mr. Mankin is a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg and is now pastor of the First Lutheran church, Oneonta, New York.

—Rev. J. M. Francis of Springfield Illinois has been unanimously elected pastor of Messiah Lutheran Church of Harrisburg. He had filled the pulpit during month of August and made a good impression on the congregation. He is well known here and married a Gettysburg girl, Miss Elizabeth Toot.

Do It To-day.—The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'til to-morrow what you can do to-day," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it to-day—and let that remedy be Dr. Roschke's German Syrup, which has been in use for over 25 years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

ATTEND TO IT AT ONCE, read W. M. Duncan's advertisement and follow his suggestion.

Dr. H. M. Hartman will remove from his present offices on York street to the office of the late Dr. J. B. Scott on Chambersburg street, during the latter part of the week.

Woman's Civic Club will hold their monthly meeting on Friday evening, Oct. 7, in the Lecture Room, Presbyterian church, at 7 p.m.

On Thursday of last week the Citizens' Trust Company of Gettysburg purchased from Mrs. Sallie Cox her frame building on Baltimore street, adjoining Huber's drug store on one side and the Sanders hardware store on other side. The consideration was \$4,900. There are three tenants in the building so that possession is not given until April 1 next. The Trust Company made the purchase for the purpose of erecting thereon a bank building containing all the modern and up-to-date conveniences of such a building.

A CAUTION!

I have been annoyed by a man traveling the County, from house to house, selling spectacles in my name. I wish it distinctly understood I do not peddle spectacles, and any one using my name for such a purpose is an impostor, for who's arrest I will pay a liberal reward.

G. E. Jacobs, Ref. Jr.,
Specialist in
Lenses For The Eyes
46 Chambersburg street
Gettysburg, Pa.

Notice.

The Gettysburg Water Company hereby gives notice that persons desiring to tap the mains of the company or make an increased use of its water must first obtain a permit for the same from the company. A failure to obtain such permit will subject the consumer to the penalties prescribed by law and the rules of the company.

By order of the Board,
221 4t ROBERT CALDWELL, Supt.

Excursions to St. Louis.

\$17.00 ten-day coach excursions to St. Louis, Mo. Via G. & H. Railway. From Carlisle and Gettysburg above rate will apply going on Wednesday September 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, October 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th, 1904, on train leaving Carlisle at 6:37 a. m. and Gettysburg at 5:55 a. m. thence via Philadelphia & Reading Railway, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Buffalo and Wabash Railroad or via L. S. & M. S. Ry. (Cleveland) and C. C. & St. L. Ry.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents. Sep. 7 St

Reduced Rates to the West.

To all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, September 15th to October 15th, 1904. Write at once for information and maps to W. H. Allen, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central Ry., 621 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. s 75 t

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c. in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. oct. 5 6m

ENTERTAINMENT for Charity Fund in Post 9, G. A. R. Hall. Humorous and dramatic impersonations by Miss Mary G. Coombs, on Friday evening, next, Oct. 7. This lady comes highly recommended and you may expect an evening of pleasure. Admission 25 cts.; children under 13 years 15 cts. Doors open at 7:30; exercises to begin at eight sharp. Committee.

DON'T forget the P. O. S. of A. excursion to Baltimore on Saturday, October 22. Leave Gettysburg 7:15 a. m. and returning leave Baltimore at 10:30 p. m.

For Sale or rent the brick house opposite the Reformed church on Stratton St. occupied by Mr. Reck, contains cellar, six rooms and mansard roof with all modern improvements, Gas, Water and Bath Room. Possession about Oct. 1. Inquire of J. W. C. O'neal. t f

We call attention to the new advertisement of skirts of G. W. Weaver & Son's on another page. alt f

The popular U. B. church excursion to Baltimore will be run on Thursday, Oct. 20, starting at Fairfield and stopping at all stations to Hanover.

GIRLS WANTED.—We teach the inexperienced, and pay while learning—regular employment guaranteed to twenty-five or more additional operators. Apply at once at office.

Gettysburg Shirt Co.,
C. I. Boyer, Mgr.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A DESIRABLE LITTLE FARM situated in Franklin township and in what is known as Buchanan Valley, 25 acres of land and in a fine state of cultivation; balance to wood, fine spring and good large apple orchard. The improvements are a frame dwelling, new barn, barn and corn crib and chicken house. Terms made to suit. Apply on the premises to

MRS. WM. McCLOSKEY,
Orleans, Pa. R. F. D. No. 2.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A FARM in Mountjoy township, on Fairmore turnpike, one and a half miles from Gettysburg, containing tracts, improved with good two-story double weather boarded dwelling house, good barn, wagon sheds and all other necessary outbuildings. A little stream of water runs through place that never fails. Rock creek is on side of farm. Land is very productive, a good crop of wheat, corn and clover is raised. Facilities for shipping. A well situated at house never known to fail. Inquire on premises.

D. A. CONOVER,
Gettysburg, Pa.

PRIVATE SALE

THE HEIRS OF JAMES WATSON, deceased, offers at private sale the valuable farm or decedent estate in Hamilton township, on the Old Furnace road leading from Fairfield to the turnpike, near Iron Springs, adjoining lands of Scott Bowers, John Bigham and Doc Bonebrake and others, containing 230 acres more or less, between 50 and 75 acres being very good timber land, improves with a two-story stone house, big bank barn, wagon shed, box pen, and other outbuildings, well of water at house and running water at barn, good apple orchard and other fruit trees. Land has been recently limed and is in a high state of cultivation and fences are good and farm could not be more conveniently situated for all purposes. Inquire of W. W. Watson, living on place. Oct. 5 t

GINSENG SEED FOR SALE.

200 seeds for \$1, City prices \$3, plant Oct. and Nov. and start your fortune. Address,
S. S. W. HAMMERS,
05-4t Gettysburg, Pa.

EDGAR C. TAWNEY.

Dealer in Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pretzels. Everything fresh and of the best.
West Middle St., Gettysburg

W. T. ZIEGLER,

DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE
NAT'L HOTEL, FAIRFELD HOTEL.

Diminuante and Dollar Reducer

CORSETS.

The only corsets that reduce a prominent abdomen. For sale by all first class dealers.

E. FOHL & CO., MAKERS,

Baltimore, Md.

OPENING

MISS A. S. BARR asks the Ladies to call and see her most artistic made and trimmed

Hats and Bonnets

in town, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week.

1ST BOY

"Say, is your mother going to buy your School Suit at KIRSSIN'S?"

2ND BOY

"Why, certainly mother knows her business—she always go there for my Clothes."

This is the way the boys talk it. Mothers and boys like to trade here. Both know that we are headquarters in Gettysburg for

SCHOOL CLOTHING.

Splendid variety now touches the taste bits of prettiness and

style in every suit.

Fabrics durable, fin-

ish excellent, and

they fit. If parents

knew how good our

SCHOOL SUITS

are, we would sell all

the School Suits sold. We also have a full line of

SHOES AND RUBBERS

Bigger, Better and Cheaper than ever.

L. E. KIRSSIN

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

MARGARET CARNS ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret Carns, late of Berwick, Berks Co., Adams Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Or his Atty., JAMES R. CARNS,

Chas. S. Patten Esq. Adm.istrator.

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Chas. S. Patten Esq. Adm.istrator.

Sets tire cold and down to rim. It fixes wheel all right. Hot tire setter while on the way to get on the rim burns itself loose. Let the public judge. Cold tire setter does not guess at conditions of wheel or tire but sets it until its tight and right, does not give one wheel 1-2 or 3-4 in. dish and the other none or back of dish. Neighbors try a cold tire set. We are in it at

Bupp's Coach Shop,

124 N. Stratton St., Gettysburg

I Will Sell PROPERTY For You.

I WILL BUY PROPERTY FOR YOU.

W. T. ZIEGLER,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE

NAT'L HOTEL, FAIRFELD HOTEL.

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Alleman's Store News

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Notes of interest to the children. A full line o

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Slates

Tablets

Companions

Everything the boys and girls want to start with to school.

Don't forget to come here for your supplies.

Pencils

Pens

Composition Books

Rulers

Special Prices

To School Boards on the entire line of School Supplies. If you will give us your orders we will save you money and will always be able to duplicate your orders at any time from stock which will be a great advantage.

We are agents for Valentine's Ready Mixed House Paints. The best flowing paints on the market. Will cover more space and wear as long as any other paint. Call or write for sample color cards and prices.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET

ALTON B. PARKER
of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
HENRY G. DAVIS
of West Virginia.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

At Large.
ROBERT WILSON IRWIN,
STANLEY W. DAVENPORT.
District Electors

1. Harry Nichols, 17, S. Z. Hawbecker.
2. J. R. Wainwright, 18, R. E. Weigley.
3. J. M. Campbell, 19, L. D. Woodruff.
4. J. M. Stewart, 20, N. M. Wanner.
5. H. M. Rowland, 21, T. E. Costello.
6. Moses Veale, 22, W. T. Nechling.
7. Emil Holl, 23, R. Marietta.
8. B. S. Johnson, 24, Chas. H. Aiken.
9. W. Hayes Grier, 25, J. P. Colter.
10. William Craig, 26, M. Coolbaugh.
11. J. McGahren, 27, A. W. Smiley.
12. C. F. King, 28, S. E. Walker.
13. Isaac Heister, 29, Henry Meyer.
14. John Sullivan, 30, T. B. Foley.
15. J. B. Coulston, 31, George Heard.
16. A. Walsh, 32, C. B. Payne.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON
of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS
WILLIAM McSHERRY
of Gettysburg.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL JUDGE
CHAS. S. DUNCAN
of Gettysburg.

FOR ASSEMBLY
H. L. BREEM
of Franklin township.
G. F. M. SMITH
of Mountpleasant township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES
GEO. F. SLAGLE
of Oxford township.
W. D. C. MARSHALL
of Hamiltonban township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY
WM. A. TAUGHINBAUGH
of Straban township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
FREDERICK A. KRABER
of Tyrone township.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
S. MILEY MILLER
of Reading township.

WRONG TWO OUT OF THREE

One of the reasons for Judge Swope's unfitness for the Bench, as previously stated, is that his legal opinions are without respect in the Supreme and Superior Courts of the state and all over the district. The proof of this is his record in the higher courts, the disposition made of cases appealed from Adams and Fulton counties that were tried before him and what the higher courts have said of him. This isn't a question of whether you want to believe in the unfitness of Judge Swope or not. One has only to read the cases to know the truth.

Consider first what the Supreme Court has done and said. There have been ten cases appealed from Adams and Fulton counties to this court that Judge Swope had decided. Of these ten cases, three were affirmed and seven reversed. In other words the Supreme Court has found Judge Swope to be wrong two out of three.

The following were the affirmations.
Com. vs. Cooper, 192 Pa. 424, Fulton Co.

Miller vs. Schriver, 197 Pa. 191 Adams Co.
Sargent vs. Johns, 216 Pa. 388 Adams Co.

The following were the reversals.
Pittman's Estate, 182 Pa. 355, Fulton Co.

Gettysburg Electric Ry. vs. Elec. Light Heat & Power Co., 200 Pa. 372, Adams Co.

Keystone Elec. Light, etc. vs. Peoples Elec. Light Co., 200 Pa. 366, Adams Co.

Eruptions

The only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions is to cleanse the blood, improve the digestion, stimulate the kidneys, liver and skin. The medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Which has cured thousands.

Bishops Estate, 200 Pa. 598, Adams Co.
Rockhill Iron & Coal Co. vs. Fulton Co., 204 Pa. 11.
McKibbins Est., 207 Pa. 1 Fulton Co.
Elbert vs. Johns, 236 Pa. 335, Adams Co.

What does this record mean? Of the cases considered by Supreme Court, the parties in two out of every three had large expenses of printing paper books, etc. never recovered back, to find out that Judge Swope was wrong. Two out of every three cases tried or heard by Judge Swope and appealed to Supreme Court were mistakes or hearings and had to be made right at great expense. It is a fair inference from this record that in the case never appealed Judge Swope was wrong in the same proportion, two out of three.

An appellate court could not reverse a Judge two out of three times without giving voice to some expression indicative of their opinion of a lower court and they have expressed themselves of Judge Swope in two cases with unmistakable meaning.

In the case of the Gettysburg Electric Railway the Supreme Court says, quoting verbatim, "We have searched the evidence in vain to find any warrant for the excuse which the court makes" for a finding. Judge Swope speaks in one place of the "severity of the lease" and Supreme Court says "No where either in the pleadings or in the testimony of the witnesses does a word appear about severity of the terms of the lease" so that Judge Swope was without justification in the use of the term. In another place it is said "Appellant most justly complains of the finding" of Judge Swope and they "can turn to nothing in the pleadings or proofs to justify the courts findings." In commenting on failure to find a default they say "and there was no excuse for not so finding in the wholly unwarranted statement" again "We can discover nothing in the evidence upon which this last finding" is made. Swope says a diversion of funds was made with approval and assent of the Railway Co. and that such a diversion was made the Supreme Court says "We are compelled to say can not be found in the evidence."

In other words Judge Swope in deciding a case in favor of home people as against a corporation, the stockholders of which were non-residents, the Supreme Court says, he had no evidence in the case upon which to base his decisions, that they searched the evidence in vain to find any warrant for his findings and that there was no excuse for not having found the same correctly.

Turn to the Fulton county case, of Rockhill Iron & Coal Co. a company operating in Fulton, Bedford and Huntingdon counties and necessarily having stockholders who were non residents. On the other side was Fulton Co. as defendant. The company owned lands supposed at one time to be coal lands and when so considered were satisfied to have their lands taxed at \$10 per acre, but after the drill had demonstrated that there was no coal the Co. asked that the land be assessed at the valuation of other lands of same character \$1 per acre. The assessor refused to lower tax. Upon appeal to County Commissioners, the latter refused to make any change. Then matter was appealed to Judge Swope. He refused relief and the Supreme Court says "we do not hesitate to say the act of 1889 was to make it the duty of the Court of Common Pleas to hear the evidence and find the facts." Instead they comment "as a preliminary to a discussion of the question involved we are compelled to say, we have had but little, if any aid from the court below. No opinion is filed, there is but a pro forma decree dismissing appeal." Then the criticism is volunteered, "the duty of the learned court of common pleas in such a case is not that of a clerk to the county Commissioners but that of a court, whose duty it is to hear deliberate and decide and then make a proper record of its adjudication."

The Supreme Court takes up the evidence in case, and says the drill and pick demonstrated the mistake that these were not coal lands. It was not without reason that the assessors and county commissioners should have at one time adopted the mistake of owners, but there mistake now and that of the court below is in stubbornly adhering to manifest error."

When Judge Swope's disposition and opinions in cases are treated as the above if he does not appreciate his unfitness for the judicial position, the time has come for the people of the district to retire him.

WORK FOR DUNCAN FOR JUDGE

That Charles S. Duncan will ably fill the position of Judge of the Courts of the 51st Judicial district and bring to an end the present unsatisfactory condition is the conviction of those who know Mr. Duncan best.

He is entitled by inheritance. His maternal grandfather was one of the most learned and distinguished men of this community in 1845. Mr. Duncan's father was a member of the

otherwise with that Charles S. Duncan should be possessed of great natural ability. This is accompanied by a power to apply himself. He was a classmate of the editor of this paper in Gettysburg College. There were a number of us quite satisfied with whatever our standing might be and for while Charles S. Duncan may have been in that number, but in his senior year he determined to be an honor man, applied himself and won his goal.

The natural abilities of Mr. Duncan have been trained and developed first at college here and later at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he is a graduate. To this thorough legal preparation there has been added now almost a score of years of successful active practice. He will bring to a discharge of the duties of his office natural ability, application, legal training and experience.

He has reached an age where he has become a patient listener and it can be depended upon that he will always hear both sides before he decides a question. There is that mental poise about him that would keep him from chasing a legal proposition like a pendulum. He possesses a pleasing even personality that precludes the kind of man he is, one neither highly nervous or excitable but one to calmly and broadly view matters and carefully to look to law and the authorities for guidance. This is the right attitude for a Judge and such would be Mr. Duncan's attitude in the discharge of the duties of the office.

Sales of Real Estate.

The Adam Border farm in Reading township of 125 acres was sold at public sale to the widow, Mrs. Border, at \$22.25 per acre. The 8 acre farm was sold to Mrs. David Border for \$555.

The 100 acre farm of Mrs. Ella Schriver, dec'd, near Round Hill, was sold to Mr. Weitz, of Abbottstown, at \$15.15 per acre.

The 12 acre and 125 perch tract of land of Peter Pentz heirs in Ladimore township, was sold on Saturday to Amos H. Staub, of the same township at \$29.55 per acre.

The 10 acre truck farm improved with brick house of Henry Guiden, of Hamilton township, has been bought by Isaac Thomas, of same township, for \$1400.

Heirs of Mary Ann Reigle, deceased sold 3 acres near East Berlin, to Albert Rhinehart, at \$105 per acre; 3 acres and 42 perches to R. B. Glatfelter at \$91 per acre; and 3 acres and 71 perches to Daniel P. Wagner at \$98 per acre.

Joseph A. Arendt, of near Two Taverners, has purchased a property in Hanover of Geo. W. Stahl for \$1550.

Wm. F. Eicholtz, executor of John Eicholtz, late of Tysons township, deceased, sold the home property in Tyrone township, containing 14 acres to David Howe, for \$665.00, the farm in same township containing 142 acres and 113 perches to Frank Meals, of Gettysburg, at \$19 per acre amounting to \$2711.41, and farm in Straban township, containing 138 acres and 125 perches to James Milheims, of Mountpleasant township at \$10 per acre amounting to \$1385.

Henry E. Enlet, administrator and trustee to sell real estate of Edward Enlet, late of Tyrone township, deceased, sold the farm in said township, containing 112 acre to Wm. M. Arther, of same township, at \$12.62 1-2 per acre, amounting to \$1426.62.

Geo. Meckley sold the house and three lots of ground in Heidlersburg, the property of Wm. Gilliland, of Pacific Beach, California, to Lucy A. Eicholtz, at \$625.

GREAT Fall Excursion to Washington, D. C., on Saturday, October 22, 1904. It is the most favorable season to visit Washington. Refreshment car to each section. Fare from Hanover, New Oxford and Gettysburg, \$2.25 from Fairfield \$2.10.

MARRIAGES.

MCHENRY-HENRY - Sept. 12, 1904, at Gettysburg, by Rev. D. W. Woods, Jr. Charles A. McHenry, of Washington, D. C. and Ivy R. Henry, of Gettysburg.

LIXER-ROSS - Sept. 10, 1904, at Bendersville, by Rev. S. A. Diehl, Kelly S. Lixar and Mamie A. Tipton, both of Biglerville.

BRINKERHOFF-BLACK - Sept. 10, 1904, at Bendersville, by Rev. S. A. Diehl, Kelly S. Lixar and Mamie A. Tipton, both of Biglerville.

ANTHONY-GROFF - Sept. 23, 1904, at Littlestown, by Justice of Peace, Howard G. Blocher, George Anthony, of Hanover and Emma J. Groff, of Littlestown.

DEATHS.

DEATHS FREE, TRIBUTES, VERSES &c. 5 CENTS A LINE.

ASPER - Sept. 22, at Big Dam, Mrs. Daniel Asper, aged about 64 years, 2 months and 4 days. She leaves a husband and two children and was a sister of Adam Kimmel, of Reading township.

GROSS - Sept. 21, at York, George Edward Gross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gross, consumption, aged 21 years, 3 months and 22 days. He was a nephew of George Emig, of East Berlin.

BLANCH - In Philadelphia, Miss Blanche Hildebrand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hildebrand from diabetis, aged 12 years. Interment in Union Cemetery, at East Berlin, Sept. 22, Rev. R. B. Clare conducting services.

MYERS - Sept. 2, in Hamilton township, Grace, aged fourteen months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, interment on Sunday following at Abbottstown, Rev. H. W. Bender officiating.

BEUTLER - At Oswego, Kansas, Franklin C. Beutler, aged 22 years. He is survived by his wife and two children. A brother, a brother of Martin and Jacob Beutler, of New Oxford.

ARMSTRONG - At Nashville, Mrs. Theresa Armstrong, aged 62 years, died at 10 o'clock, Sept. 28, 1904, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Beck, (America's) Minister.

PUBLIC SALE

Personal and Real Property.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1904, the undersigned will sell all his property including to remove from the county, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the public road leading from the Taneytown road to the Ridge road, three and one-half miles from Gettysburg.

The farm adjoins lands of the United States, Levi Plank, Samuel Vaughn and Harry Black and contains one hundred and thirty-six acres. There are two sets of improvements, as follows: The farm buildings are one and one-half story log weather-boarded dwelling house, summer house, spring house, frame bank barn, wagon shed and corn crib, hog stable. The other buildings are a two-story frame weatherboarded dwelling house, good frame stable, hog stable, etc.

The real estate will be sold entire or in two parts as may be most advantageous. The one part consists of the latter set of improvements with about two acres. The land is a good state of cultivation. There are two wells of water, one never failing with pump. The personal property for sale at the farm buildings, consists of Bay Horse, 3 nice Fat Hogs, weighing about 145 lbs. each, buggy, spring wagon, corn sheller, double ladder, 35 ft. long, and timothy hay, etc.

At the house on the lot: 8 beds, beds and bedding, bureau, corner cupboard, German walnut chest, about 20 years old, copper kettle, iron kettle, brass kettle, cook stove, ten-plate stove, extension table, leaf table, queensware, tinware, 50 yds. good carpet, some of it new, linoleum, tubs, barrels and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon, when terms will be made known by

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the County Court, Adams county, Pa., for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, the 17th day of OCT., 1904, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., viz:

129. First and final account of Geo. F. Witter, Guardian of Maggie Winand, minor child of Ammon Winand, late of Straban township, Adams county, Pa.

130. First and final account of Geo. F. Witter, Guardian of Mary Winand, minor child of Ammon Winand, late of Straban township, Adams county, Pa.

131. The first and final account of William Kistner, Administrator of the estate of Rufus Kistner, late of Gettysburg Borough, deceased.

132. First and final account of Daniel S. Cronister, Executor of the last will and testament of Lewis Cronister, late of Reading township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

WM. E. FOWLER, Register.

Public Sale

Valuable Real Estate.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises the following real estate:

NO. 1. The home farm situated in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., on the public road leading from Fairfield and Gettysburg road to the Emmitsburg and Gettysburg road, about two miles east of Fairfield, adjoining lands John Cool, John Irwin, Henry Selick and others containing 15 acres more or less improved with a two-story stone house, one-story store room, cracker, out-kitchen, bank barn, straw shed, wagon and machine shed and other outbuildings, a never failing spring at the house and running water at the barn with variety of fruit, apples, pears, peaches and cherries. The farm is adapted for fruit, cattle or farming.

NO. 2. A lot of ground situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., along the cold spring road adjoining lands of Andrew Marshall, William Donaldson, Samuel Bishop, and others, containing 18 acres more or less, improved with a log house, the house having been destroyed by fire a few weeks ago partly cleared the balance covered with chestnut, locust and oak timber, will sell as a whole or in part to suit purchaser. Parties desiring to view properties can call on the undersigned residing on No. 1, or James Strausbaugh adjoining No. 2.

The above land positively will be sold. Sale to begin on No. 2, at 10 o'clock, p. m., sharp and No. 1, at 1:30 p. m., on said day when terms will be made known by

ASSESSMENT.

THE Board of Directors of the Liberty and Independent Mutual Fire Association have ordered an assessment of 5 per cent. on amount of premium notes for fire losses, payable within 60 days from Oct. 1, 1904.

Particular attention is called to the 19th section of the By-laws, viz: That hereafter on all assessments made on premium notes, demand shall be made upon each policy holder so assessed for the amount due on the premium note, and if not paid within sixty days from date of such demand the policy shall be null and void and of no effect.

H. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that "The Gettysburg Manufacturing Company," of Gettysburg, Pa., by a deed of voluntary assignment has conveyed the estate of said corporation to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, for the benefit of creditors. And as the Assignee proposes converting the property and settling their accounts as speedily as may be compatible with the interests of the creditors he desires the creditors to hand in their claims at once, and those indebted to make payment immediately.

W. C. SHEELY, Assignee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

JOHN F. HANER'S ESTATE - Letters testamentary on the estate of John F. Haner, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Or his Atty. S. C. HANER, C. S. DUNCAN, Esq., Warrenton, O. 531

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the directors of the Citizens Trust Company of Gettysburg has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. or \$1.00 per share on the capital stock of said company, for the six months ending October 1, 1904, said dividend being payable on and after October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record on October 1, 1904.

By order of the Directors, R. W. M. BREEM, Treasurer.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

at

PRIVATE SALE.

THE new dwelling house of George W. Seibertson, on the West side of North Stratton St., Gettysburg, is offered for sale. The house is a two-story brick with slate roof and conveniently arranged, on a full lot of thirty feet front by a hundred and sixty feet, with stable, chicken house, etc., hydrant water in the house. Apply to WM. & WM. ARCH, McCLEAN, Sep 28 1904, Compiler Building.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

JOHN EICHOLTZ'S ESTATE - Letters testamentary on the estate of John Eicholtz, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, residing in same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. M. F. EICHOLTZ, Executor.

AT PRITATE SALE.

THE property of Harry S. Southern, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Taneytown, Adams county, containing 100 acres, improved with excellent farm buildings, including a

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Wild Bill, whose real name was James Hickok, first came west in 1857 and drove an ox team on the plains for Majors & Russell in 1860. He subsequently engaged himself to the overland stage company as stock tender and was put in charge of a new stage station on Rock creek, near the old McKandlas station, which was generally known as Robbers' Roost. This was the headquarters for the McKandlas gang, a crowd that had held together since the Missouri-Kansas border ruffian days and generally had things their own way. A man named Pickitt

and a number one stage hand, was the superintendent. He tried to buy out the McKandlas station; but, failing in this, he built a new one near by, putting young Hiekok in charge. Up to that time he had never experienced trouble with any one and was not likely to have friction, especially with the old station keeper, McKandlas, or his men.

In the winter of 1860-61 McKandlas and his nephew and four other men passed by the new station on horseback, leading an old man who was afoot. They had a rope around the old fellow's neck, and occasionally they would take a few turns around the

horn of the saddle, make a run on the rope and jerk the old man down and drag him on the ground until he was nearly dead. The only spite they had against him was that he was a North Methodist preacher. If Wild Bill was anything he was an abolitionist and free soiler and loyal to the United States. The McKandlas crowd was planning to make a raid on several stations to secure the stock and go south. They told young Hickok they would take the stock. He replied that he would be there.

When they returned late in the evening two stopped at the corral, two went to the front and two to the back

door of the cabin or hut. Hickok told them he would shoot the first man who took down the bars of the corral. The elder McKandilas fired at Hickok, but missed him. Hickok returned the fire with a rifle and shot McKandilas in the heart. The next shot from Hickok killed the nephew, and the two fell at the front door. Just then the two at the back door opened fire. One shot from a double barreled gun lodged seven full grown buckshot into Hickok's right side and breast, two of which entered his lungs. The two men who stopped at the corral came to the assistance of the two men at the house. Hickok was then in a hand to hand fight with four men. He killed three of them in the house and wounded the other so badly that he died on the prairie.—Denver Field and Farm.

Discovering the Kangaroo.

In the year 1770 Captain Cook sailed into Botany bay in his ship, the Endeavor. A foraging or exploring party brought back to him the news of the discovery of a new and strangely formed animal. It was described as mouse

colored in line and of the size of a greyhound. But that which struck Cook's men as most singular was its movements. "It sprang or leaped with great swiftness, by the aid of its long hind limbs," while the possession of a strong tail was also noted. On July 14 a Mr. Gore, one of Cook's party, shot a kangaroo, the name by which the animal was known to the natives. At their dinner on Sunday, July 15, 1770, they dined off kangaroo joint and pronounced the meat to be excellent eating. As early as 1711, however, a Dutch traveler in Australia, of the name of De Bruns, had captured a kangaroo, which he took to Batavia

An Unnecessary Distinction. The two expressions "by and by" and "by the bye" are really derived from the same original word, and the words "by" and "bye" have the same general sense. But the spelling "bye" has long been used in the second of these phrases without any real reason for the change. We should not speak of a bye law or a bye path, and yet many are careful to write "by the bye" and "by the by." In "goodbye" there might be some reason for keeping the final

"e," since it stands for the word "ye" in the shortened form of "God be with ye;" but where so much has been dropped the "e" is hardly worth keeping, especially as the old meaning is seldom recalled.—St. Nicholas.

Red Hair and Sunstroke.
Nobody ever heard of a red headed

man being sunstruck. Why a red head should afford any protection from the rays of the sun or give its owner immunity from one of the most singular affections that humanity is heir to is one of those mysteries that even the doctors cannot fathom, but the fact remains that men with red hair can stand almost any amount of exertion in or out of doors during the hottest weather and never feel any serious results from it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sensitive.
The Groom (at the first hotel)—It's no use, Clara; we can't hide it from people that we are newly married. The Bride—What makes you think so, George, dear? The Groom (defectively)—Why, the waiter has brought us

rice pudding.

Enough said.

First Passenger (promenading on the deck of a liner in midocean, to second passenger, leaning disconsolately against the rail)—Have you dined? Second Passenger (dejectedly)—On the contrary.—Harper's Weekly.

One of the most important aspects in
the study of the human mind is the
study of the human mind. — Atchison
Dodge.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ALL OVER THE COUNTY

BANK OF YORK SPRINGS BEGINS BUSINESS.

Returns as to Big Pumpkins in the Co. Begin to Come in-- Who Has the Biggest?

Two parties of gypsies were encamped last week in Latimore township, at Griest's grove. At one of the camps a little child died and was buried at the Franklin Church, near by.

Everything having been made ready for the opening of the Bank of York Springs Limited, the doors of the institution were thrown open for business on last Saturday, Oct. 1. It is believed that a bank run on a conservative basis will find support in that town and neighborhood.

The time has come when returns are coming in about big pumpkins and as everything else has been large this year, no doubt some mountains of pumpkins will be reported. George Denop of East Berlin, has two big ones, weighing 81 and 100 pounds respectively and measuring in circumference 3 feet 8 inches and 5 feet. Charles Miller of Bowlder, has taken 28 pounds of pumpkins from one vine. 25 pumpkins weighing at an average of 18 pounds each.

P. M. Yoke of Hamilton township and his hand bruised on an apple sprout, and while at first he did not feel much pain yet the hand became so sore as to need to be lanced.

Chas. M. Wolf of East Berlin has sold his bakery to Edgar F. Wentz of Hazover, who took possession of business on Oct. 1.

10 YEARS USE PROVES THE MERITS OF DOWNS' ELIXIR.

"I have used Downs' Elixir 10 years, and always found it all you represented it to be for breaking up colds."

Wesley Rockwell, West Brattleboro, Vt. Downs' Elixir never disappoints the user, and although we are uninitiated in the praise, it does all we say and more. The fact is that for the rapid and permanent cure of all lung or bronchial troubles, nothing ever equalled Downs' Elixir, while for croup, whooping-cough, colds, coughs, it never fails. Sold everywhere and your money back if not satisfactory. For sale by L. M. Buehler.

A THOUGHT FOR CANDIDATES. Think: When the fellow gets the place, By cash, or campaign cunning, He loses--having won the race-- The joy of constant running!

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE that Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is of great benefit to those sufferers from nasal catarrh who cannot inhale freely through the nose, but must treat themselves by spraying. Liquid Cream Balm differs in form, but not medicinally from the "Cream Balm" that has stood for years at the head of remedies for catarrh. It may be used in any nasal atomizer. The price, including a spraying tube, is 75 cts. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SWING ON. Don't stan' still for good times comin'-- They will pretty shore be late: Don't keep waitin' for the wagon,-- Swing on to the flyin' freight!

If troubled with a weak digestion try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They do you good. For sale by J. H. Huber.

TRAIN service on W. M. railroad was interrupted last week one day at Greenmount, Md., by engine running from a cut-off on siding. Passengers were transferred to trains on either side of the blockade.

BETTER THAN PILLS. The question has been asked: "In what way are Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets superior to the ordinary cathartic and liver pills?" Our answer is: "They are easier and more pleasant to take and their effect is so gentle and so agreeable that one hardly realizes that it is produced by a medicine. Then they not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and aid the digestion. For sale at 25 cents per bottle by J. H. Huber."

DR. H. W. SWARTZ, of New Oxford, is having a brick house and adjoining large store building painted and put in first class shape.

MANY MOTHERS OF A LIKE OPINION. Mrs. Plimer, of Cordova, Iowa, says: "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and want no other kind for their children." For sale at Huber's Drug Store.

DAVID HARTMAN, butcher of New Oxford, cut a small gash in index finger of left hand and has been suffering much pain from blood poisoning which has set in.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. No one who is acquainted with its good qualities can be surprised at the great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures colds and grip effectually and permanently, but prevents these diseases from resulting in pneumonia. It is also a certain cure for croup. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It is also pleasant to take. When all of these facts are taken into consideration it is not surprising that people in foreign lands, as well as at home, esteem this remedy very highly and very few are willing to take any other after having once used it. For sale by Huber's Drug Store.

MONARCH over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

EX-COUNTY Commissioner, J. B. Taylor, was shaken up last week by being thrown from wagon while hauling manure.

CAUSE OF LOCKJAW. Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin as in the wounds caused by precession caps or by rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes cuts, bruises and like injuries to heal without maturation and in one third the time required by the usual treatment. It is for sale at Huber's drug store.

Two young men from the county were arrested for fast driving in East Berlin last week and paid the fine and costs placed upon them after hearing by Justice F. C. Wolf.

BROKE INTO HIS HOUSE. S. LeQuinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at All Druggists.

DOGS killed 25 nice young turkeys for H. S. Weikert, of Mountpleasant township, one day last week.

A LOVE LETTER. Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder Mo. writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at All Druggists."

C. M. SPANER, of East Berlin, lost last week a fine horse from lockjaw. He had paid \$110 for the horse but a short time ago.

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIEST. Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes: "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for liver and kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by All Druggists. Only 50c.

ADAM KIMMEL, of Bowlder, has an elephant flower stalk with a leaf measuring 46 inches in length and 33 inches in width.

A BOON TO TRAVELERS. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Cures dysentery, diarrhoea, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Acts promptly.

A MAN near East Berlin has an apple fourteen inches in circumference one way and thirteen the other and near 4 1-2 inches in diameter.

SAVES TWO FROM DEATH. "Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infalible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by All Druggists Trial bottles free.

IN one month the train on the Berlin Railway covered 1694 miles though the road is only seven miles long.

ONLY one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

THE complaint about rot in the potatoes is subsiding and it is believed that the trouble has reached its height, and balance of crop will suffer little from it.

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. PLETCHER. GILBERT MYERS, of East Berlin, has returned from a Western trip, having visited in Abilene, Kansas and taken in St. Louis World's Fair.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good they can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken by the sure and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLAUDE MILLER, 8 years old, of Spring Grove, while visiting in this county, fell from fence, fracturing both bones of the left arm about three inches above wrist.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwall, Conn.

J. FRANK LAWRENCE, of Bermudian, and G. J. Wolf and O. F. G. Diller, of York Springs, have returned from visits to World's Fair, well pleased with their trip.

STRAYER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE BRANCHING OUT.

Another evidence that Baltimore business men were not discouraged by the fire, is to be found in the recent development of Strayer's Business College. This school was located in the burned district, and lost practically all of its equipment in the fire. Recent developments, however, seem to show that the school is more vigorous than ever before.

It has recently issued a complete series of commercial text-books, which have already been introduced in some of the best business colleges.

Branch schools have been opened in Philadelphia and Washington. Mr. H. P. Ellsworth, who was formerly principal of the Commercial Department of the Baltimore school, has charge of the Philadelphia school, while Mr. P. J. Harman, formerly a teacher of penmanship in the Baltimore school, is principal of the Washington school.

The Philadelphia school is located at the corner of 5th and Market Sts., and the Washington school at the corner of 11th and F Sts., N. W. Any one who is familiar with these cities, will recognize the fact that the best possible locations have been secured for the branch schools, and anyone who visits them cannot fail to be impressed with the up-to-date equipment with which these schools are supplied.

Both schools report that they expect to have an enrollment of over 100 students to begin with on September 1st.

Another evidence of the progressive-ness of the institution is to be found in the fact that Mr. Charles S. Catherman, formerly a teacher in the school, has been engaged as Superintendent of Instruction for the Baltimore school. Mr. Catherman spent the whole of the past year in the careful study of the methods of the leading business colleges in the East, and he comes to his work at the Baltimore school ready to put in practice the best methods that are to be found anywhere.

Mr. C. A. Braniger, who for the past seven years has been at the head of the Commercial Department of the Mount State Business College at Parkersburg, W. Va., and who is a penman of national reputation, has been selected as principal of the Commercial Department of the Baltimore school, and began his work there on September first.

The President, Mr. S. Irving Strayer, and the Business Manager, Mr. T. W. Donoho, have been receiving congratulations from their many friends on the remarkable progress of the well known institution over which they preside.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. PLETCHER.

GUINNESS are bringing what is considered a good price at 75 cents a pair.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial. SUREST and QUICKEST Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

A. M. STRATSMAN, of Virginia Mills, sawed 1,900 feet of lumber from one monster tree.

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. PLETCHER. J. C. LINHART is visiting at his former home at Bermudian, after an absence of about ten years and after a trip around the world.

ADMIRAL BYNG.

A Brave Sailor Who Paid the Penalty of Other Men's Folly.

Two years after Voltaire left Prussia George Keith came to visit him in Switzerland to plead the cause of an English friend, Byng. The story of Byng is familiar to all his countrymen. The French had beaten the English on the sea, and mad with disappointed rage, the blundering ministry of England turned on their luckless instrument, Byng. Voltaire was the lifelong friend of Richelieu, the conqueror. But he was, too, the man of whom it was said that "for twenty years the redress of judicial wrong" hung entirely on his pen. On Dec. 20, 1756, he wrote to Richelieu telling Byng's story, and that vainglorious person replied generously enough in an open letter, wherein he stated that had Byng continued the fight the English fleet must have been totally destroyed and that the admiral's misfortune came not from cowardice or

treachery, but from the hand of God and the will of the French.

Voltaire wrote to Byng, sending Richelieu's letter, but he could not save the victim. Byng paid the penalty of other men's folly. To Voltaire he left a careful message and a copy of his defense and in "Candide" with that haunting melody which is his alone, Voltaire, happily satirizes the scene of the admiral's execution.

"And why should this admiral be put to death?" "Because he has not killed enough people. He fought with a French admiral and is not considered to have been sufficiently near to him."

"But," said Candide, "the French admiral was just as far away from the English."

"That is certainly true," was the answer. "But in this country it is salutary to put an admiral to death now and then pour encourager les autres."

Cornhill Magazine.

ZUNI FAMILY LIFE.

A Village Looks Like a Huge Hive of Clay on a Sandy Knoll.

The little, half civilized children of Zuni so aroused our curiosity that we drove through forty miles of sand and sagebrush, from the railroad at Fort Wingate, to pay them a visit. As the Indians do not provide for travelers we took our hotel with us--tents, beds and food--and camped just outside their village. The village looks like a huge beehive made of clay and stuck fast to the top of a sandy knoll. The hive is filled with a mass of cells--300 single rooms, placed side by side and piled in rows one on top of another.

In each of these rooms lives a Zuni family. There are no inside stairways leading from story to story, but if the boys and girls living in one row wish to pay a visit to a house above them they must go outdoors and climb a ladder. On the slope between the village and the Zuni river are a number of small vegetable gardens, each one enclosed by a mud wall. Zuni has no inns, no shops, no saloons, not even proper streets, but only narrow alleys that thread their way through the strange town. As we walked through the village all the world came out to see us. Girls and boys clustered on the roofs or sat on the ovens--queer little cones of mud which seem to grow up out of the house tops--while fathers, mothers and babies peered out from dark doorways to stare at the visitors. When we had finished our tour of the roofs and alleys we were hospitably invited indoors. Even then the children followed us, and as we glanced up at a hole in the ceiling, which served as a window a girl's laughing face filled the opening. We must have looked strange enough in our hats and gloves and long skirts. Maria Bracy Kimball in St. Nicholas.

ETIQUETTE.

A gentleman always rises from his chair when a lady enters or leaves the room.

On a man's visiting card only titles that indicate a rank or profession for life should be used.

At a ball one may not refuse a certain dance to one gentleman and then dance it with another.

A letter to a married woman is directed with her husband's name or initials and her own--as, Mrs. Thomas R. Gibbs or Mrs. T. R. Gibbs. To be polite to one we dislike is not necessarily being insincere. Politeness is not so much a manifestation toward others as an indication of what we are ourselves. We owe it to ourselves to be well bred.

On formal occasions no napkin rings appear on the table and the napkin is used but the once. At the home dinner the napkin, if not too soiled, should be placed in the ring to be used again at breakfast or luncheon.

Sifted Pearls. Some years ago the sultan of Sulu learned that the pearl fishermen were reaping big profits. He supplied his revenue collectors with sieves and ordered that all pearls found near Sulu must be tested in these sieves. Those that dropped through were to be retained by the fishermen; those that remained in the sieves were to belong to the sultan for taxes. It nearly ruined the pearl fisheries.

His Idea of It. Caller--Why, I'm Irish, Bobby. I was really born in Ireland. Bobby--Oh, you're in disguise, then. Caller--In disguise? Bobby--Sure! You ain't got any red chin whiskers nor a pipe stick in' in your hat! Philadelphia Press.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

Atlantic City	Atlantic City	Ocean City
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Ex.	8:30 a. m.
7:30 a. m. Ex.	6:00 p. m. Lcl.	1:40 p. m.
8:00 a. m. Ex.	6:30 p. m. Lcl.	4:15 p. m.
10:50 a. m. Ex.	7:15 p. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m.
1:30 p. m. Ex.		
Sat. only	8:50 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
2:00 p. m. Ex.	1:40 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
60 minutes	4:15 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m.	

SUNDAYS

Atlantic City	Atlantic City	Cape May	Ocean City
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	10:00 a. m. Ex.		
7:30 a. m. Ex.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.		
8:00 a. m. Ex.	7:15 p. m. Ex.	7:30 a. m. Ex.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Ex.		8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

Detailed time-tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut sts., 382 Chestnut St., 105 Chestnut St., 82 South 3rd St., 382 Market, and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass'ng Act.

Western Maryland R. R.

BALTIMORE & HARRISBURG DIVISION

Schedule in Effect June 10, 1904.

Read Downward		STATIONS	Read Upward	
p. m. a. m.			a. m.	p. m.
2 10	7 00	Le Hagerstown Ar	11 55	8 20
2 18	0 00	Le Edgemont Ar	11 34	7 55
2 26	0 00	Le Shippensburg Ar	12 35	9 17
1 46	0 28	Chambersburg	12 27	9 42
1 48	7 01	Wynnesboro	11 50	8 12
2 33	8 23	Ar Edgemont Ar	11 34	7 55
2 33	8 23	Le Edgemont Ar	11 33	7 55
2 46	7 48	Blue Mountain	11 23	7 45
2 48	7 48	Pen-Mar	11 20	7 42
2 53	7 53	Le High Falls Spring	11 13	7 35
2 53	7 53	Ar High Falls Ar	11 12	7 34
2 57	7 57	Le High Falls Ar	11 10	7 30
2 57	7 57	Fairfield	11 45	7 00
3 33	8 21	Orrtanna	6 30	6 41
3 33	8 21	McKeesport Ar	10 29	6 41
4 11	8 38	Seven Stars	10 29	p.m. 6 44
4 13	8 45	Gettysburg	10 18	13 06
4 13	8 45	New Bedford	10 18	13 06
4 13	8 45	Le Bel Air Station	9 54	10 06
4 20	9 25	Manover	9 45	12 13
4 25	9 35	Porters	9 29	12 40
4 26	9 36	Green Ridge	9 14	12 50
4 26	9 36	Lebanon	9 14	12 50
5 18	10 26	Liebsore	9 01	12 11
5 18	10 26	Alesia	8 50	12 03
5 26	10 26	Greentown	8 37	11 51
5 26	10 26	Handland	8 37	11 51
5 34	10 31	Arcadia	8 21	11 40
5 34	10 31	Woodsburg	8 10	11 29